The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO 16 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897. PRICE, 3 CENTS

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after March 3rd, 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	FAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	FAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P.M	P. M.
Philadelphia	‖7.25	‖10.20	‖2.02	‖3.46	‖5:59	‖11.10
Baltimore	6.25	8.30	12.05	3.00	5:27	11.56
Wilmington	8 13	11.04	2.51	4.27	6:53	
Farnhurst	f 8.22		f 3 00			
New Castle	8.27		3.05		7:06	
State Road	‖8 33		f 3.10		f 7:11	
Bear	‖8.38		f 3.15		7:16	
Porter	8.45		f 3.20	4.51	7:23	
Kirkwood	8.50		f 3.25		7:28	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.34		f 7:36	
Armstrong	‖9 03				7:40	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.43	5.16	7:46	12,39
Townsend	9.17		3.52	5.26	7:54	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.58		f 7:59	
Gr'n Spring	‖9 27		f 4 07		‖8:05	
Clayton	9.33	12 07	4.12	5.37	8:10	12.57
Smyrna...LV	9 38	11.57	4.02	5.27	8:00	
Brenford	‖9.38		f 4.17		‖8:15	
Cheswold	‖9.43		f 4.22		‖8:21	
Dupont			f 4.25			
Dover	9.58	12 23	4.31	5.56	8:31	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	‖12.29	4.37	6.02	8:37	a 1.24
Woodside	‖10.11		f 4.43			
Viola	‖10.15		f 4.47			
Felton	10 20	‖12.40	4.51	6.14		a 1. 38
Harrington	10 34	12.53	5.07	6.26		1.50
Farmington	‖10 42	a 1.00		f 6.34		
Greenwood	‖10.50	a 1.07		f 6.42		
Bridgeville	‖10.58	f 1.15		6.50		a 2. 14
Cannons	‖11 08			f 6.55		
Seaford	11.13	1.26		7.04		2.26
Laurel	11.23	f 1.36		7.14		a 2.38
Delmar	11.33	1.46		7.24		2.50

a m. a. m. p. m. p. m. p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	EXP. P. M.	FAS. P. M
Delmar	‖1.08			8.00	‖2.15			‖3.43
Laurel	f 1.21			8.10	2.25			3.54
Seaford	f 1.34			8.24	2.35			4.08
Cannons				f 8.31				f 4.13
Bridgeville	p 1.48			8.37	f 2.46			4.26
Greenwood				f 8.45				f 4.31
Farmington				f 8.53				f 4.39
Harrington	f 2.22			‖8.05	3.06		3.07	4.59
Felton	2.32			8.14	9.16	f 3.17	4.55	
Viola				‖8.18	f 9.20			f 5:08
Woodside				‖8.22	f 9.24			f 5:12
Wyoming	2:44	‖6.57		‖8.29	9.31	f 3 29		5:14
Dover	2.50	7.03		8.35	9.38	3.35		5:21
Dupont		f7.08						
Cheswold		f7.13			f 9.48			f 5:30
Brenford		f7.18			f 9.53			f 5:35
Smyrna...LV		7.14		8.42	9 49	3.43		5:27
Clayton	‖3.06	7.24		8.53	9.59	3.53		5:40
Gr'n Spring		‖7.28						f 5:45
Blackbird		f7.34			‖10.08			f 5:51
Townsend		7.39	9 06	10 13		4 06		5:57
Middletown	3.29	7.50	9.15	10.23		4.15		6:06
Armstrong		f7.54						f 6:14
Mt. Pleasant		7.58			‖10 32			6:14
Kirkwood		8.08			10.40			6:25
Porter		8.15	9 34		10.46	4.33		6:30
Bear		‖8.20			‖10.51			6:35
State Road		‖8.25			‖10.56			6:39
New Castle		8.31	9.46		11.02			6:44
Farnhurst		‖8.36	9.50		‖11.07			
Wilmington	4 15	8.45	9.58		11.17	4.57		6:56
Baltimore	6.22	10.37	11.15		12.35	6.55		8:40
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10.46		12.06	5.42		7:51

a m. a m. a m. p m. p m. p m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"‖" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.

"s" Stops to let off passengers from points south of Harrington.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 12.10 a. m. and 9.51 p m., daily, 6.13, 11.35, a. m., 2.51, 4.30 6 15, 6.53, p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 6.30 a. m. and 10 19 m., daily, 8.31, 9.46, 11.02 a. m., 1.16, 5 36, 6 44, 7.22 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 8.26 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.39 a m. week-days, 6.30 p m Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.40 a. m., 10.18 week-days.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.43 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.32 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.39 a. m., 6.30 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Lewes 6.45 a. m., 1 40 p. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.39 a. m. week-days and 6.30 p. m., Returning, leave Berlin 6.59 a m. and 12.27 p m.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.22 a. m., and 5.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 6 50 a. m., and 1.50 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.45 p. m., week days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.55 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m., week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.07 p. m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m. week-days and 2.47 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect January 24th, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE DELAWARE AVENUE

WILMINGTON DEPOT EAST BOUND.

‡ Express trains.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

New York, week-days, 3.13, 110.25, a. m 112.21, 12.29, 13.29 15.39, 17 39, 111 p. m Sundays, 13.13, 111.25, a. m. 13.28, 15.32, 17.39, 111.00 p. m.

Philadelphia, week-days, 13.13, 5.55, 6.40, 17.20, 7.36, 18.25, 19.15, 110.01, 110.25, 11.20, a. m., 112.21,12.40, 12.29, 13.28, 3.50, 15.32, 6.30, 17.39, 9.15 111.00 p. m. Sundays, 13.13, 7.36, 8.50, 111.25 a. m., 12.20, 13.28, 3.50. 15.32, 6.30, 17.39, 9.15, 111.00, p. m.

Chester, week-days, 13.13, 5.55, 6.40, 17.20, 7.36, 18.25 19.15, 110.01, 110.25, 11.20 a.m., 12.40, 12.29, 3.50, 15.32, 6.30, 17.39, 9.15, 111 p. m. Sundays, 13.13, 7.36, 8.50, 111.25 a. m., 12 20, 3 28, 3.50, 5 32, 6 30, 7 39, 9.15, 111.00, p. m.

Atlantic City, week-days, 17.20, a. m., 112.21, 12.29, p. m., Sundays, ‡7 36 a. m.

Cape May, week-days, m., 13.25 a m, 12:29, p m,

Baltimore and Washington, week-days, 14.19 7.20, 18.49, 111 a. m., 112.55, 12.07, 2.54, 14.58, 15.5/ 16.16, 17 10 p. m. Sundays, 14.13, 7.02, 18.4 a m., 112.55, 12.07, 2.54, 14.57, 1819 p m Baltimore and way stations, daily. 7.20, a. m 2.54 p.m.,

Newark, Del., week-days, 14.13, 7.20, 18.49 111 a. m., 2.54, 14 08, 14.57, 16.16, 7.35, 18.19, 112.55 p m.

Sundays, 14.13, 7.20, 18.49 a. m. 2.54, 14.57, 7.35, 18.19p. m.

Pittsburg, week-days, 16.16, p. m., Sundays, 4 57 p m.

Chicago via Cincinnati and Indianapolis 18.40 a m daily.

Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily 112.55, and 18.19, p. m.

New Orleans and Memphis via Bristol and Chattanooga, week days 18.16 p. m. Sundays, 14.57. Through sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans.

Slingerly accommodation, daily 7.20, a. m., 2.54, 7.35, p. m:

Landenburg accommodation, week-days, 10.27, a. m., 2.54 4.57, p. m. Sundays, 10, a. m., 4.57, p. m.

Leave Market Street Station

Philadelphia, week-days, 3 30 p m

Baltimore, week-days, 3.50 p. m.

Leaving same stations, week days, 6.45, 10.20, a. m., 2 50, 5.20, p. m. Sundays, 9.55, a. m., 5.20, p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street Station for Wilmington, week-days, 13.30, 4.15 18.15 ‡ 9 30, 110 26, 11.30, a. m., 112.20, 7.10, 1.50, 13.30, 14.30, 4.30, 15 15, 15.41, 8 00, 6.30, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, 13.30, 4.15, 18.15, 9.00, 11.30, a. m., 17.40 Sundays, 13.30, 18.15, 9.00, 11.30, a. m., Su. 11.36, 1.50, 14.30, 4 30, 6 30, 17.40 112.30 p. m.

Trains and Detroit ‡4.13 a.m., ‡4.57 p. m. and To m., daily:

Telephone, 128.

Rates to Western points lower than via any other line.

O. SCULL, General Passenger Agent.

M. GREENE, General Manager.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer.

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE IN 1897.

FICTION: The Martian, the new novel by Du Maurier, the eagerly expected successor to "Trilby," begun in October Number, 1896, with illustrations from the author's drawings. A new novel by Frank R. Stockton—developing a Twentieth Century Renaissance—Full of humorous situations and characteristically illustrated. A Pair of Patient Lovers, by William Dean Howells. Other striking novelettes by American authors. Short stories by Mark Twain, Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Harding Davis, Owen Wister, John Kendrick Bangs, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Octave Thanet, Mary E. Wilkins, and other popular writers.

SCIENCE: Story of the Progress of Science during the Nineteeth Century, a series of papers by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, supplemented by contributions on special subjects by expert scientists. Articles on the relations of curious psychological manifestations to physiology by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

AMERICAN FEATURES: The Mexico of To-day, a series by Charles F. Lummis, splendidly illustrated—the result of a recent visit to Mexico undertaken for HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Mexico is preeminently a silver-producing country, and its monetary operations rest entirely on a silver basis. Owing to the keen discussion of certain economic problems in connection with issues of urgent importance in American politics, these papers, will command general attention. American Historical Papers by Woodrow Wilson, John Bach MacMaster, and James Barnes. The true story of Sheridan's Ride, by Gen. G. A. Forsyth. Continuation of Howell's Personal Reminiscences of eminent literary Americans.

AFRICA AND THE EAST: White Man's Africa, a fully illustrated series of papers by Poultney Bigelow, the result of personal observations during a recent trip to Africa, covering the whole field of European exploitation of that country. Illustrated articles by Stephen Bonsal on the transformations going on in Eastern Siberia, recently visited by the author. Hungarian Sketches, written and drawn by F. Hopkinson Smith. The full story of the recent Coronation of the Czar, by Richard Harding Davis, illustrated by H. Canton Woodville, who was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint a picture of the ceremony.

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Harper's Magazine.

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Harper's Weekly IN 1897.

With the end of 1896 HARPER'S WEEKLY will have lived forty years. In that time it has participated with all the zeal and power at its command in the great political events of the most interesting and important period in the history of the country, and it has spread before its readers the accomplishment of science, arts, and letters for the instruction of the human mind and the amelioration of human conditions and of manners.

What the WEEKLY has been in its spirit and purpose, these have been manifested principally in its editorial pages, it will continue to be.

It is impossible to announce with precision all that the WEEKLY will contain during the year 1897. It were as easy to announce what is about to happen in the world, what triumphs for good government are to be won, what advances of the people are to be made, what is to be the outcome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of the war and peace, what is to happen in the far East, what is to be the state of Europe twelve months hence, what new marvels of science are to be revealed, or what are to be the achievement of arts and letters, for the WEEKLY is to be a pictorial record of all this.

Cartoons will continue to be a feature.

Serial Stories. A New England story by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, will begin in January A tale of a Greek uprising against the Turks by Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," will follow. A sequel to "The House-Boat on the Styx," by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, illustrated by Mr. Peter Newell.

More Short Stories will appear in the WEEKLY than it has been possible to publish during 1896.

Departments: Mr. W. D. Howells's "Life and Letters" have been among the most charming features of periodical literature; Mr. E. S. Martin, and others will contribute observations on what is going on in "This Busy World;" "Amateur Sport" will remain the most important department of its kind in the country.

The WEEKLY will continue to present to its readers the world's news most interesting to Americans, to make important advances in both the literary and artistic features, and to retain for itself the leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

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Harper's Bazar IN 1897.

The BAZAR, a thoroughly up-to-date periodical for women, will enter upon its Thirtieth Volume in 1897.

As a fashion journal it is unsurpassed, and is an indispensible requisite for every well-dressed woman. Katharine De Forest writes a weekly letter on current fashions from Paris. In New York Fashions, and in the fortnightly pattern-sheet supplement, ladies find full details, directions, and diagrams for gowns, wraps, and children's clothing. Bandos, Baude, and Chapuis draw and engrave the newest and finest Parisian designs every week.

The serials for 1897 will be: The Red Bridge Neighborhood, by Maria Louise Pool; and Father Quinnallon, by Octava Thanet. Short stories will be constantly presented by brilliant writers, among whom are Mary E. Wilkins, Harriet Prescott, Spofford, Marion Harland, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Viola Roseboro, and Margaret Sutton Briscoe.

What Woman are Doing in various parts of the Union well form a series of special interest.

Other interesting features are *The Out Door Woman*, devoted to healthful sports and pastimes; *Music*, a weekly critical summary of music in New York; *Amateur; Theatricals, Embroidery and Needlework, Ceremony and Etiquette, Good Housekeeping*, "What Girls are Doing," "*Current Social Events*," and *Personals* gleaned from original sources.

Women and Men. Colonel T. W. Higginson will continue his valuable essays.

Answers to Correspondents. This column is conducted for the benefit and convienence of the readers, and all questions received are answered in rotation, as promptly and fully as practicable.

Art. The Bazar is a notable picture-gallery, reproducing the most beautiful works of American and foreign artists, as presented in the annual Paris and New York exhibition. Wit and Humor. Everybody turns for a hearty laugh to the Bazar's last page.

An All-round Woman's Paper.—What more appropriate gift can be made to wife, daughter or sister than a subscription to Harper's Bazar? Secure it as a welcome visitor in your household for 1897.

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The Unseen Singer

I WAS alone in the little seaside town, the solace of work being denied me because of the illness that had brought me there to seek for health. For a year past I had longed for a period of license such as was now mine to enjoy, but the granting of my desire had come in such a fashion that it gave me not the smallest pleasure. I was desperately tired, and my nerves were in a state that rendered all enjoyment impossible. I used to lie late in the mornings, for there was nothing to do but wander idly on the promenade and the trivial pleasures of the crowd vexed me unutterably because I could not share them.

I had been perhaps a fortnight in the place when first I saw the lady of whom I would tell you. It was only for a moment as she drove past in the company of an older woman, but that moment's sight was enough to fill my thoughts until I saw her again upon the morrow. She was beautiful beyond all words; I fancied she could hardly have passed the age of twenty; and speech and hearing had been denied her. She had the innocent gladness that remains while they are yet young with some who are thus afflicted. She looked upon the world with beautiful bright eyes, and, in spite of fate, was well pleased to be alive. But she was talking with her fingers to the elderly lady, her companion, in whose eyes as they looked on the girl I saw an infinite pity expressed.

That pity instantly invaded my heart, though its object was gone out of my sight, within a few seconds of her appearance; and, despite the fact that I knew not so much as her name, there was mixed with the pity a sense of angry rebellion against the fates who had thus afflicted her, wantonly robbing of its value a generosity that, through her, might otherwise have gladened the wide world. I could not refrain from laughter at the emotions so suddenly aroused in me. I might have been her lover, and this inability to hear or to speak a calamity quite newly fallen upon her.

On the next day at the same hour, the carriage passed along the length of the promenade. She was still innocently glad to be alive, and content to accept her burden. It was with a gentle smile that she looked into the pitying eyes of her companion, and I could fancy that the messages she was conveying with swiftly moving fingers were humorous appreciations of what she saw around her.

My earlier questions had been addressed to a quaint, elderly waiter at the hotel—a man who had in some sort made it his especial task to see to my well-being, and who was the nearest approach to a friend I possessed within a hundred miles of the place. It happened that I was lunching at the open window one day when the carriage passed, a little earlier than usual.

"That is the lady of whom I was speaking," I said to him.

He looked out of the window with quick interest. "A dear little maid, if I may say so. Yes, and the girl is deaf and dumb; she's talkin npon her fingers. Well, I thought from what you told me they must be strangers in these parts, and so they are. I don't even know the horses nor the carriage."

Thus passed a period of several days. I began to find myself vastly better, and, with the growth of energy, to look forward pleasurably to the time when I should return to my work in London. I had, on divers occasions, set forth on foot and explored the coast and the inland lanes for myself. I went alone, but never felt the absence of companions, for my expeditions always took place before or after the hour at which she might be expected to pass along the promenade, and so my thoughts were always busy, whether with anticipation or remembrance.

Never once did she fail me; never once did her affliction seem to mar the beautiful gaiety of her mood. It appeared that she saw and enjoyed every little thing that could be seen; nor was it altogether a young man's vanity that made me wonder whether she had noticed the fact that a certain sallow invalid was always idling on the promenade at the hour when she drove by.

I had come to understand the routine of their daily outing. They were manifestly living somewhere to the West of the town. Every day they went through the inland lanes at the back of it until they were a mile or two to the east, and then, descending seawards drove home by the promenade and the road that skirts the sea.

Some dozen or so cottages and a little pier stood at the margin of the sea. Inland a few houses were seen among the fruitful orchards. But at the edge of the slope there was a little space of wild wood, and this, as I looked across the flower-grown hedge tempted me to rest. I climbed the intervening barrier and lay down in the shelter of a little oak tree. The sunlight flooded a wealth of bracken, foxgloves and golden harvest-weed. I lay at ease, content to watch stray butterflies that went lazily from flower to flower.

It may be I slept. Certainly I was a long time under the oak before I became aware that I was not the only occupant of the wood. Someone was singing softly through the fern. I could tell by the sound that the newcomer was stopping here and there to pick flowers.

Now, I had enjoyed the solitude, but even at the first the person who was coming toward me did not strike me as an intruder. Her singing was in absolute concord with my mood; it was as if one had thought of a poem and a moment later found oneself humming the melody that would make of it a perfect song. I lay and waited and the singer came nearer.

The song ceased when she presently appeared. She was a little startled, but not nearly so much as I.

"Then you are not dumb!" I cried involuntarily, as I started to my feet.

She hesitated, and a little smile played about the corners of her pretty mouth.

"It is my aunt who is dumb," she said. Then, with a sudden recovery of her dignity, "I don't know why you should ask."

But that was a matter of no great difficulty in explaining ere I came back to London the happiest man on God's earth.—Black and White.

THE LAND OF THE SKY.

The following description of Asheville, N. C. is published in the TRANSCRIPT by request. It was written for the Ohio State Journal, and those of our friends who have visited this "land of the sky," say the description is a true one. Several residents of Middletown spent the winter there:

As an evidence of how widely known is that clever writer, Mr. Samuel Clemens, it is said that a letter addressed simply "Mark Twain" reached him without delay in the big city of London.

To illustrate the fame of Asheville as a world-renowned resort, its inhabitants with great pride tell a story of a letter mailed from a foreign country to "Asheville" and which came straight to its destination without further indication of its locality. From a small town of 2500 souls at the time it was connected by rail with the outside world fourteen years ago, its population has increased to almost 13,000, and with this increase have come such modern improvements as broad, paved avenues to replace the narrow, tortuous roads, electric railways, water and gas works, and excellent sewerage system, etc., until now it is a neat little city boasting fifteen hotels and boarding houses galore, sufficient to accomodate the summer and winter visitors who pour in here annually by the thousands.

The splendid climate is, of course, the first and the greatest of its attractions, its high altitude of 2300 feet giving it coolness in summer as well as warmth in winter. So salubrious are its breezes that it is claimed the natives live to be hundreds of years old. A friend who spent some time in the mountains near Asheville, visiting several points during the season, says a real cemetery is an unknown quantity in that section, and statistics seem to bear out the assertion.

The mountains of North Carolina are full of little hamlets, consisting of a store and several boarding houses, each claiming for itself some slight advantage over the others, but they are unimportant and undeveloped as yet, and the seeker for health fails to find in them the comforts to be had in this city, so beautiful for situation in the Land of the Sky. Mere pleasure seekers will go farther South, perhaps, where the sun is more constant, but the far South cannot present anywhere the attraction of such pure, delicious, ozone laden air, as is to be enjoyed in these regions. On this account a visit of some length to this part of the country has become almost a specific for any disease of a pulmonary origin, if not too far advanced, and for general debility, following those severe and weaking troubles to which our climate seems to lay us particularly liable. The winter guests are almost exclusively invalids. They do not escape entirely the rigors of the North, for this country has its spell of bad weather, as well as every other section, but it has these spells less often, and they are of shorter duration. Being invigorated by the glorious air, one is less mindful of the rain or wind than at home. A few days at a time, perhaps, it is cold or wet, but then the sun shines out so warmly that even in midwinter violets will bloom on the mountain side. This may appear as sudden and disagreeable a change as we often experience at home, but it is more in the appearance than in the reality, for the changes from warm to cold are neither sudden nor so great as with us, zero weather being very infrequent, (though it has been known,) and the lasting qualities of the cold snaps limited to a day or so, instead of the week or two we always expect, and which we often have to bear for a much longer period.

Asheville is situated on an undulating plateau, surrounded by higher mountain peaks, the most prominent of which Mt. Pisgah, belonging to the Blue Ridge range, marks the point where the sun sli s off to bed. Perhaps there is no view more inspiring and beautiful than the mountains at sunset. They take on a deep, rich purplish blue tinge, which by contrast with the rosy light thrown on the clouds by the retiring sun, as a back ground, forms a scheme of color the despair of any painter; and even should he catch it exactly, so untrained are the senses of most of us, we would pronounce it unnatural. An equally beautiful sight was witnessed the other morning after the recent blizzard. While snow fell to the right, left and in front of us, many feet deep, a light powder of it, which scarcely concealed the grass, was our portion here in Asheville. But a heavy sleet, just before snow, had covered everything with icicles, and the trees on the nearest mountain side glittering with these natural prisms, seemed to give out a thousand sparkling rainbow effects as the sun rose over the mountain and touch them with his shafts of light. A few hours dissipated all this however, and so changed the semblance of winter that it did not seem out of place to be greeted with the balmy breath af spring in the shape of sweet violets, as we passed along the streets.

There is a good deal of up-hill-and-down-daleness about the Asheville streets, and owing to the conformation of the plateau, to the stranger they seem laid out after the plan of those in that wonderful fairy story, "Through the Looking Glass," so that when one wishes to reach a given point he makes a start in quite the opposite direction. This is somewhat discouraging to those whose strength is not equal to their ambition, as having started for a walk, they will find themselves far, far away from their starting point, with no short cuts by which the return distance can be reduced. However, the ascents and descents are so gradual that walking is less fatiguing than might be supposed and street car lines running in four directions, and carriages to be hired at quite moderate rates, enable one to visit all the points of interest within fifty miles. A fine carriage road leads over the top of Beaumont, at whose foot the city lies, and many handsome private carriages may be seen on it every bright afternoon. Also may be met on it many uncouth, primitive farm vehicles, as its the main road leading to this market for seventy miles around, and the mountain farmer's wagon, called a "schooner," is a most remarkable specimen of carriage architecture. With its boat shaped bed, the top hooped over with light poles, sometimes supporting the muslin cover, but as often without it, its team of sorry little mules or oxen and its load of chickens or apples, as well as a weather beaten family of children, it offers a most decided contrast to the fancy carts and high-stepping teams which it meets on the road The mountain farmer is a fit accompaniment, a tall, gaunt fellow, and himself and his family seem to have been whipped by the mountain winds into such a state of ruggedness of feature and leatheryness of complexion that one wagonload is the counterpart and typical of them all.

On this same road near the top of the mountain, is the standpipe holding the filtered river water, which is the supply for the city. This is drawn from the Swannanoa, "nymph of beauty", a pellucid stream which empties into the French Broad, which is the western boundary of the plateau, almost at the city limits. This latter river had an Indian name also, Takooster meaning "racing waters" and is one of the most romantic streams to be found any where. It glides along demurely and placidly, or hides itself under the overhanging boughs of the trees which fringe its banks. It has tiny rapids and miniature waterfalls in its stretches, and the beautiful riverside road affords delightful drives of fifty miles in extent, with constant change of view, as the windings of the river are followed around the mountains. The Swannoa provides drives of sixteen miles of equally beautiful scenery, and there are forty or more different mountain drives, the distances anywhere from one mile to forty, with their sweeping views overlooking large stretches of country. Probably the Vanderbuilt Park is the most frequented of any, as the distance to it is only five miles, and with its sixty miles of macadamized boulevards, it affords such changes of natural scenery and evidences of artificial skill as is not to be found anywhere else in this country.

Algernon: "I feel as though my presence is not desired?" Miss Playtheboys: "Oh, no, on the contrary, your presents are very acceptable."

When we Criticise Our Friends.

"There are two kinds of mistakes: mistakes of moment and trival mistakes," writes Edward W. Bok, in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "Undoubtedly the best service which one friend can render another is to save him from a mistake liable to be serious in its results. In such an act lies true friendship. But in these days of criticism, when we are apt to criticise everything and everybody, we are all too apt to make mistakes which are absolutely trivial and not worth correcting. And yet in calling attention to them we often hurt the feelings of our best friends. Not one of us, even the most good-natured, likes to have his mistakes pointed out. We may appear not to mind corrections, and accept them with a smile. But it is human nature to smart under correction, although some of us may be clever enough to conceal the smart. Hence, the fewer mistakes we call attention to in others the better. Two thirds of the mistakes we make are trivial. Their correction is unimportant. Why, then, notice them? And yet some people do, and do so constantly. A person speaks of having done a certain thing on Thursday, when in reality it was done on Wednesday. If no important point is involved why call attention to the mistake? What good does it do to have the exact day set right? It is a matter of no importance, so why insist upon correcting the trivial error? Staunch friendships have often been pricked by this needle of correction. It is a great art—this art of learning to allow others to be mistaken when the mistake is unimportant. Few learn it, but those who do are among the most comfortable friends one can have.'

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

Our Woman's .....Column

THE conversion of Miss Phoebe Cousins from what she and others doubtless consider the error of her way, is giving the agitators, for and against, quite a shake up. To be sure Phoebe is only one woman. But she has had a brilliant career and has been a most valiant suffragist. Few women possess greater personal charms than were hers when she began her struggle for fame, and had she married and used her rare gifts and graces in rearing a family of her own, she might have achieved even a more favorable renown. But who know? It is said that she refused the hand of a Vice President, a U. S. Senator and a Representative in Congress.

And now after a most brilliant career, while fettered to her bed by rheumatism, she gives out the following criticism of her sex and whether her conclusions are just or not, they are well worth reading:

"Women in public life will never prove satisfactory. There are limitations that prevent her success. She is naturally a homekeeper. I would advise all young women to marry and become homekeepers.

Twenty years ago I, with other new converts, believed that suffrage for women would prove a panacea for all of the evils of politics. I believed that women in public life would prove a regenerating influence. After twenty years of close observation and experience I have come to the conclusion that women are no better than men. After reviewing the characteristics of men and women I find they are about equally balanced—that there are as many good women as men in the world and no more.

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GRAPHOPHONE AGAINTS MATRIMONY

A confirmed old bachelor declares that the graphophone was the only thing needed to make the state of single blessedness far preferable to the cares and doubtful joys of matrimony.

"I admit," he says, "that on a stormy night, when one does not feel like going to the club or some place of amusement, or when one is under the weather and is confined in one's own own room, it is apt to be decidedly dull; one tires of books, and longs for companionship. That is to say, I used to feel in this way at times, before I bought the best graphophone that could be had for my money. Now I have only to set it going and I am amused all the evening. I have the most charming and soothing selections played to me on the piano, snatches from the opera and old ballads sung to me in the tenderest and sweetest of voices, and a repertory that is inexhaustible, for I can always have new music when I am tired of the old. If I have a cold, I can put my feet in hot water and take a hot punch, and be entertained as well as if I had a wife—and all without the worries of a household or any danger of the sweet voice becoming fretful or complaining.

"Besides," continued the crusty old misogynist, "I can always shut it up when I want to. I wonder how many husbands could do that to their woman kind!"

Praise to the Face.

I once saw a father walk up to a map his little boy had made and pinned on the wall. He stood before it a long time in silence, and in silence walked away. The little fellow was sitting in the room, and his father knew he was there. He was watching with eager child's eyes, waiting anxiously for a word of approval. As none came, his poor little face fell unhappily. Straight into the next room walked the father, and said, carelessly:

"Robert has drawn a very clever little map in there. Look at it when you go in."

"Did you tell him it was clever?" asked a judicial listener, following from the room where little Robert still sat.

"Why, no. I ought to have done so. I never thought to mention it."

"Well, you ought to be ashamed of yourself," was the deserved reply. "Go back now and tell him."

We ought all of us be ashamed of ourselves a dozen times a day for like sins of omission. It costs so little to say nice things, and the result in another's pleasure is out of all proportion to our trouble.

Praise to the face: open disgrace.

No such thing. The proverb is wrong. Praise to the face is one of the sweetest things on earth, and there is no disgrace in it, unless untruth enters, or unless the praise is undeserved. It is the more grateful because no one may ask for open praise and receive by asking. When it comes thus at call it is not praise; its fine flavor is quite gone, and it is but flattery.—"Haper's Bazar."

Transportation of Bicycles Free on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on and after April 7, 1897, bicycles will be checked by baggage agents and carried in the baggage cars of the company, when accompanied on the same train by the owners, free of cost, provided the passenger presenting a bicycle for carriage has no baggage; otherwise the bicycle will be charged for at regular rates.

This arrangement applies to all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg and Erie.

Washington ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKinley returned from his outing much improved. The weather was more or less disagreeable during the entire time he spent on the Dolphin, but he got what he went after and what he needed most—rest. He was at his desk today looking fresher than for several weeks.

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Jerry Simpson made an attempt to prove that he was a bigger man than the entire House, but he only proved himself a monkey. He thought, or rather he thought that he thought, that he could compel Speaker Reed to appoint the Committees and the House to go ahead with miscellaneous business, a majority had decided that the legislation of the extra session should be confined to passing the left-over appropriation bills and the tariff bill, both of which the House has done. Jerry made the point of "no quorum" to prevent the House adjourning from Saturday to Wednesday, but Speaker Reed had no difficulty in counting a quorum, and Jerry found himself down while the House adjourned. Whether he intends to get himself knocked down every time the House meets just for the notoriety there is in it, is yet to be seen. It is evident that Speaker Reed regards Jerry merely as an "amusing little cuss."

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Secretary Alger, under whose direction the $200,000 appropriated last week by Congress will be spent for the relief of sufferers by the floods in the Mississippi valley, lost no time in putting the machinery of the War Department to work in order that prompt relief might be extended, wherever needed. It may be a hard thing to say, but it is strictly true that the Cleveland administration was responsible for much of the damage done by the Mississippi river floods, by its policy of delay in spending money appropriated by Congress to strengthen and raise up the levees along the Mississippi river at those points where U. S. Engineer officers had reported the necessity of such work. Reports are on file in the War Department from Engineer officers, made after Congress had appropriated the money,

The Middletown Transcript

MAILS CLOSE.

Going north, 7.38, a. m., 10.15 a. m., 4.09 p. m Going south, 8.55 a. m., 4.56 p. m. 5.51 Lock Pouch to Wilmington and Philadelphia. For Odessa, 9.10, 10.45 a. m., and 6.09 p. m. For Warwick, Cecilton, Earleville and Sassafras, 9.10 a. m.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APR. 17, 1897

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

—Give your newly hatched chicks a plenty of fresh air and exercise.

—The Delaware City people want the New Castle trolley extended to that town.

—The new Federal Building, in Wilmington, was formally opened on last Saturday.

—It is worth a trip to the city just to see the beautiful Easter decorations at Wanamaker's.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and agricultural Implements on hand

—For best lime, prompt shipment, low prices and good terms, address, J. W. LeGore, Woodsboro, Md.

—The TRANSCRIPT is a family newspaper and should have a place in every family in the county. Subscribe now.

Its folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—The Catholics of Wilmington will give a farewell reception to Bishop Curtis, who has resigned the bishop's office.

Ladies skirts lined all through with stiffening in bottom, made of good material, for $1.00 at Geo. W. Peterson's, Broad and Main Street.

—LeGore's Combination of Lime is the cheapest because it is the best. The rock used in its manufacture contains more agricultural value.

—Teacher—You may explain the difference, Mabel, between climate and weather. Mabel—Climate is what we have all the time, but weather lasts only a few days.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

—If you want a good corn crop and at the same time get a permanent improver for your soil, apply LeGore's Combination of Lime. See agent, or address, J. W. LeGore, Woodsboro, Md.

—Mrs. A. M. McKee has a beautiful stock of spring millinery, and can suit all tastes. gay or plain. Her pattern hats are sold by the time they are put on the stand, but she is making more just as pretty. Give her a call.

No man disputes the fact that newspapers are read by every intelligent man, woman and child. The merchant who does not advertise in that matchless medium is sure to be in the rear of the procession in his business.

—Lawrence Riggs has exchanged the fine estate known as the McGraw farm, at Coloro station on the B. O. R. R., for the Drummond Mills near town through our local agent G. W. Ingram, consideration 20,000.

—To be well-dressed is within everybody's means nowadays. Wanamaker & Brown, one of Philadelphia's best known clothing firms, have an ad. in to-day's TRANSCRIPT, and the men folks who follow the fashion will profit thereby.

—Farmers do you want a big crop of tomatoes? If so, use our ammoniated Bone Mixture. It has been tried several seasons and always does the work. All grade Fertilizers in warehouse ready for prompt delivery. JESSE L. SHEPHERD,
S. M. REYNOLDS, Agt.

—Young man, don't seek office, as long as you can hold a plow, tong an oyster or catch a crab. There is no money in politics. If you have any money you will be compelled to spend it. If you haven't any you are "not in it." You may ask for pie but you will get cold shoulder.—EX.

—District Attorney L. C. Vandergrift has filed a complaint against the Steamer Laurada, asking for her condemnation and forfeiture because of the filibustering expedition to Cuba which she is alleged to have taken part in, information having been received to the effect that the steamer has violated the United States neutrality law.

—The annual election of officers of the Epworth League was held Thursday evening with the following result. Dr. C. A. Ritchie, President; Vice Presidents, Mr. John Ash, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Mrs. L. Darlington, Mrs. W. Eliason and Geo. T. Wilson, Secretary; Wm. Kates Treasurer; Organist, Miss Sallie Jolls. After the business was over the League presented Mr. Wm. Kates a very handsome chair, as a wedding gift.

The Gam Bros., Proprietors of Augustine Park, announce that the new and commodious steamer "Favorite" will run between Philadelphia and Augustine Park, stopping at Chester and New Castle, during the coming season. This steamer has a passenger capacity of 1100, and has every modern equipment, electric lights, handsome furniture, piano and a fine orchestra. Special inducements to clubs and societies desiring to charter the boat. The attractions of Augustine Park are too well known to need reciting.

—Much that has been written seems to convey the impression that it is a great deal of trouble to raise strawberries, when as a matter of fact it is no more trouble to raise them than it is to raise carrots or many other things. You can begin as small as you plesse, for it needs no outlay of money to begin, and if you cannot afford to plant a large bed, plant a small one and raise your own plants. In this case it is not the first step which costs, but it is the one that tells, and we also have in view the the well being of our family.

—According to "The Baltimore News," the farmers of Maryland are becoming interested in the movement for a general cultivation of tobacco and for the introduction of the raising of rice. In earlier days tobacco was grown throughout the State, but for the last half century it has been confined to the counties of Southern Maryland. Rice has never been grown in the State; but the recent success with this crop in lower New Jersey has led many to think that it can be profitably taken up in Delaware and Maryland. The yield of rice is from thirty-five to sixty bushels an acre and the net profit is said to be from $25 to $45 an acre.

—The M. E. Sunday School has elected Mrs. Samuel Price and Mrs. L. Darlington, delegates to the annual Sunday School Convention of the State, to be held in Hanover Presbyterian Church beginning Thursday April 22. The pastor and Superintendent are also delegates ex-officers. The Convention will be composed of Sunday School workers from the various denominations in the State, including Methodist, Presbyterians, Baptists and Reformed Episcopals. Prof. John R. Sweeney will have charge of the music, and there will be discussions and addresses by some notable persons. The convention will last two days, entertainment being provided for the delegates.

—The country grows more and more beautiful as the spring advances, and an hour spent amid the beauties of nature at this awakening season, will do much to brighten and cheer the busy, burdened work-a-day folks. Get out into the beautiful country, no matter if you have'nt a wheel, walking is not obsolete. The green fields, the smell of fresh earth and sound of wild birds singing are the best tonic known yet. Try it for your liver.

—That permanently distinct and perennial style of amusement known as "Minstrels" is still undoubtedly popular with the masses is shown by the business being done throughout the country by Denton's Royal Nightingale Minstrels, headed by the great Colored Comedian, who is beyond question the greatest exponent of the genuine negro minstrels in the world. This year they come with a brand new show which according to newspapers comments, surpasses anything ever attempted by this organization. They will appear at the Opera House Wednesday, April 21st.

CHRUCH CHIMES.

The Easter Service in St. Anne's P. E. Church will be as usual, very interesting.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Forest Pre sbyteian Church meets every Sunday eve. at 6.45. Topic for Sunday eve. April 18th "Different kinds of death and the conquest of them" Meeting to be led by Miss Annie Ellison.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church there will be special Easter services to-morrow, floral decorations and special music Preaching by the Pastor Dr. I. L. Wood. Subject for the morning "The Risen Christ" and for the evening "The Tragedy of Calvary."

Easter Sunday will be observed in the Forest Presbyterian Church by the rendering of special music by the choir at both services and by special sermons by the Pastor, Rev. F. H. Moore. The morning subject will be "What is death?" and the evening subject will be "What is life?" A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Presbytery of New Castle will meet in the Forest Presbyterian Church on next Tuesday evening, April 20th at 7½ o'clock, when the sermon will be preached by the retiring moderator, the Rev. W. J. Fitz-Simon. The Presbytery will continue in session in the morning and afternoon of Wednesday April 21st and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, a platform meeting will be held, and addresses will be made upon the following subjects: "The Presbyterian Church and lhe Young People" by the Rev. J. L. Howk, D. D., of Pocomoke City "Foreign Missions" by the Rev. J. B. Turner, of Dover. "Home Missions" by the Rev. T. A. McCurdy, D. D., of Wilmington. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

HYMENEAL.

KATES—BAKER.

On Wednesday evening, in the M. E. Parsonage of this town, Miss Ella Baker and Mr. William Kates were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. I. L. Wood. The bride was very pretty, and her costume handsome and becoming. It was of cadet blue, with white brocade silk, chiffon and bead trimmings. The impressive ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate families of the contracting parties. After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kates were given a reception at his home by his parents. Mrs. Kates received some very pretty and useful gifts. The young couple have the good wishes of many friends for a long and happy life together, with whom the TRANSCRIPT unites in expressing the same.

APPLEBY—HAYES.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hayes, at Bear Station, was the scene of a very pretty home wedding Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, when their daughter, Kate, and Mr. Clayton Appleby took the marriage vows in the presence of about a hundred friends. Rev. T. S. Williams performed the ceremony. The bride's dress was bluett broad-cloth, with white bengaline and velvet trimming, and pink and Blue applique. The bridesmaid, Miss Clara Edwards, wore steel colored broad cloth. Mr. Max Appleby was best man. Mrs. J. C. Hayes, sister-in-law of the bride, played the wedding march. After the marriage an elegant collation was served. The bride received a great many elegant gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, after receiving the congratulations of their friends, drove to their new home, near by, Mr. Appleby being a prosperous farmer. Those present from Middletown were Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Hurn, and Miss Eliza Hurn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gary and Mrs. Ida Houston.

SATTERFIELD—HARRIS.

J. Harry Satterfield, a passenger brakeman on the Delaware railroad, and Miss Bertha G. Harris, were married Wednesday afternoon at the bride's residence in Clayton, by the Rev. W. O. Hurst of Odessa.

Reduced Rates to New York via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the dedication of the Grant Monumental Tomb, April 27, the Pensylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New York to the general public from all points on its line, exclusive of Pittsburg and Erie proper, on April 26, and from Altoona and Williamsport and intermediate points, and stations on other divisions within one hundred and fifty miles of New York on April 26, and for trains reaching New York before noon on April 27, at rate of single fare for the round trip (no less rate than $1.00), good to return until April 29, inclusive. Tickets for military and other organizations in uniform, numbering twenty-five or more, traveling in a body on one ticket, will be sold on same dates, from not less than twenty-five miles from New York, at a further reduction. For specific rates apply to ticket agents.

The parade on this occasion will be the grandest military demonstration since the war. Thousands of veterans, United States regulars, and State Militiamen will be in line.

It Will Surprise You.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren St., New York City.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

Mrs. Lizzie Ellegood, wife of Dr. Robert G. Ellegood of Concord, and mother of Dr. J. A. Ellegood, of Wilmington, died in Baltimore on Monday, where she had gone to have an operation performed.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news, send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Miss Maria Nowland is home for the Easter holidays.

—Mr. Charles Craddock, of Philadelphia, spent Wednesday in town.

—Mrs. Anna Pennington spent the day Wednesday in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Beatty Jones, of Ingleside, Md., is visiting at Mrs. James Warren's.

—Miss Edna Ellison, of Philadelphia is an Easter guest at Mr. J. B. Foard's.

—Miss Alice Mills, of Clayton, spent Monday and Tuesday with Miss Edith Reynolds.

—Mrs. John Gallagher and little son have returned from a visit to her folks at Dover.

—Mr. Walter Edwards, of Philadelphia, is the guest of his parents near Summit Bridge.

—Mrs. M. B. Burris and Miss Mary F. Burris were Philadelphia visitors on Wednesday.

—Mr. Edward Herbert, of New Castle, was a recent visitor at Mr. James Warren's near town.

—Miss Annie Gallagher is spending Easter at her sister's, Mrs. W. B. Clark's in Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Allan returned home on Monday from a several days visit in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. H. M. Barr is spending the Easter holiday with with her son, Dr. Martin W. Barr at Elwin, Pa.

—Miss Anna Pearson, of Greensborough, Md., was the guest of Miss Stella Cochran during the past week.

—Mrs. Edward Lofland, of Christiana, visited Mrs. J. F. McWhorter and Mrs. W. H. Houston on Tuesday.

—Misses Sadie and Florence Burgess, of Still Pond, Md., were guests of Mrs. W. E. Barnard on Saturday and Sunday.

—Mr. Geo. Covington, of Still Pond, Md., was the guest of his daughters, Mrs. J. C. Alston and Mrs. W. E. Barnard this week.

—Mrs. Jno. W. Roberts and Mrs. James Roberts, of near Smyrna, spent Tuesday in town, guests at Mrs. Manlove Wilson's.

Mrs. Thos. Cochran spent several days this week in Philadelphia, and is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Warren, near town.

—Dr. G. G. Chamberlaine is visiting his son, Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, in New York City, were he will spend the Easter holidays.

—Mrs. V. L. Culbertson attended the W. C. T. U. Convention at Delaware City Wednesday, and from there went to Philadelphia for a week's visit.

—Mrs. Geo. W. Stephens, of Ridley Park, and Miss Bessie Morton, of Philadelphia, were over Sunday visitors at their sister's Mrs. Geo. W. Lockwood's near town.

—Mr. F. L. Cattes has accepted a position with the Mutual Life Insurence Co., of New York, with his headquarters in Wilmington, and entered upon his new duties on Thursday.

—Mr. Louis Naudain had a very unfortunate accident on Wednesday, the tine of a pitchfork piercing his nose and narrowly escaping his eye. He has the sympathy of many friends in his affliction.

—Miss Stella Cochran has gone for a several weeks visit at her uncle's in New York City and her brothers, at East Orange, and will also attend the Commencement of the Union University at Albany next Tuesday. Mr. G. B. Pearson, who has many friends in Middletown, where he is well known, will be one of the granuates.

A Lively Lodge.

Union Conclave of Mogullians, a new order of United Workmen was instituted in Middletown Tuesday night, a number of official from Wilmington under Deputy Grand Master, Wm. N. McCormick being present. Before the Conclave was instituted Martin B. Burris Esq., was initiated into the United Workmen, and also joined the Mogullians later.

The new conclave was initiated with these officers:

Master Mogul, W. S. Letherbury; past master mogul, D. W. Colpit; senior mongul, W. Brockson junior mogul, C. R. Clayton; worthy supe, J. H. Emerson; cash grabber, E. Prettyman; quill driver, A Husbebeck; inside snoozer; C. A. Ritchie; outside snoozer, E. F. Bishop.

ODESSA NOTES.

Joseph C. Eccles, assistant clerk of the Clio, is quite sick.

Miss Lord, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lord.

Mr. Victor E. Sparklyn spent Sunday with Wilmington friends.

Rev. W. O. Hurst and family, attended a very pretty wedding in Clayton Wednesday.

Engineer Charles Roe, of the steamer Clio, is suffering from a severe attack of lumbago.

Miss Virginia Lord spent several days in Philadelphia last week purchasing her spring goods.

Mr. and Mrs. William Evans and little ones spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Turpin Rose.

Miss Maggie Aspril, of Wilmington, who has been spending a week with Mrs. Harrison Vandegrift, returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Elwood Dulin died suddenly on Caturday from heart failure. She was burried on Monday in Drawyer's Cemetery

Alice McCoy, the youngest daughter of Mr. Jack McCoy, met with a painful though not serious accident one day this week, by jumping on a pitchfork.

Mrs. Eliza Appleton and Mrs. Ophelia George spent part of Saturday and Sunday as the guests of Mrs. and Miss Buckson at their new home, in Stanton.

Rev. W. O. Hurst has organized a Normal Class of the officers and teachers of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday School. The class will meet on Thursday evenings.

Green Bros. sturgeon fleet left here Tuesday evening. The fleet consisted of two schooners and eleven skiffs. Each skiff is manned by two men and contains 450 yards of net.

Mr. Oliver Stevens, who has been spending the winter in Florida, looking after the interests of a Philadelphia commission house, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Lizzie Stevens.

Mrs. Jonathan George, of Wilmington, is visiting Odessa friends this week. She is having tombs erected in memory of her husband and son, who are buried in the M. E. Cemetery.

The Busy Bees had a quilting party at the home of Miss Della Green, on Wednesday evening. Contrary to the usual habit of bees, they have been very busy all winter, and have almost finished their preparations for a box to be sent to India.

THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The New Castle County Convention of the W. C. T. U. met in the Delaware City Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, April 14th. At 9.30 a. m. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. R. H. Matlack of Wilmington. The Convention was then called to order by the temporary chairman Mrs. Addie G. Quigley, of Newport. Recent deaths in the family of the president, Mrs. Martha S. Cranston, preventing her from attending, to the regret of those present. Rev. L. A. Oates was introduced and made the welcoming address in which he strongly advocated the temperance cause. Revs. Geo. S. Gassner, McSorley and H. S. Thompson were also introduced. The roll call of officers by the secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Donnell of Newark, was followed by appointment of committees, reading of the minutes of last year's convention held in New Castle, reports of secretary and treasurer and papers by members or the Local Unions. These papers testified the progress of and interest in the work, with an increase of membership. An interesting feature of Hilles Union paper was the presence of Miss Semple on her 88th birthday when the morigage on their building was burned; Miss Semple applying the match. These Unions devote part of their funds to the Armenian fund and to the Girls' Industrial School in Wilmington. Mrs. L. Marks, of Wilmington, talked upon this subject, stating the need, urgent need, of a new building as more room was required, being obliged to refuse admission on account of it. There are now 21 girls in the school and contributions of various kinds are requested as all the private subscriptions are from Wilmington alone. Special interest was shown by the Convention in the school, which will probably result in pecuniary assistance. Mr. John C. Higgins was introduced and made an address in which he asserted the fact of Hire's Root Beer being an alcoholic beverage, resulting in a resolution being passed refusing to permit the use of it by the W. C. T. U. ladies, and having the remarks of Mr. Higgins printed in the local papers.

The boys reading room in Wilmington was patronized during ten months by 8,500 boys. More literature is desired. The Loyal Temperance Legions are in a flourishing condition showing an increased membership. Rev. Mr. McSorley, of Newark, made a few remarks on the evils of the race tracks at Iron Hill, Newar kand Elkton Mrs. Ellis, of New Jersey, urged the necessity of legislating away such evils and an appeal to Congress, said "mail box is as potent a factor as the ballot box. So protest, and protest and protest." Resolutions drawn up by Mr. McSorley to protest against the race tracks were adopted. A letter from Miss. Margaret Eastburn was read in regard to L. T. L. work and report adopted, also one from Mrs. Milligan on Scientific Temperance Instruction. Miss Springer of the Wilmington, J. W. N. T. C. read a report of the "Y" and Miss Thompson, of Delaware City, read the report of the New Castle "Y" which was organized December 14th, 1896 with a membership of 40. Mrs. McSorley read a paper relating to the Temperance Hospital, soliciting subscriptions. Mrs. Challenger, of New Castle, strongly urged an interest in prison work. Mrs. Margaret Houston, of Georgetown, made an address on Franchise in the morning and in the afternoon Mrs. S. P. Hutchison, of Townsend, spoke for the Equal Suffrage Association. These addresses were rendered with energy and a display of sarcastic witticisms. The sentiments expressed were clear cut, and to the point.

At the evening session Miss Estelle L. Deakyne, of New Castle, presided. Mrs. H. S. Thompson conducting the devotional exercises. Music by the Delaware City W. C. T. U. Miss Thompson presiding at the organ. Mrs. Margaret Ellis, of New Jersey, addressed the audience, holding their undivided attention while rehearsing the work done by the white ribboners. Her own efforts in behalf of influencing legislatures to aid in counteracting the evil; the need of good, pure men as law makers in our country; pathetic references to visiting criminals in prison with statistics of various kinds. At the close of her remarkable address persons were solicited to join the ranks resulting in several new members. Miss Madge Hillis of Wilmington, the State president of the W. C. T. U. was present during the day, session taking an active part in the proceedings. Miss Hillis contemplates leaving America for foreign lands very soon.

The treasurer Mrs. Adda G. Quigley reported:

Receipts	$151.58
Expenditures	96.71
Paid by local union of New Castle to State Treasurer	188.70
	A. E. O.

DELAWARE CITY.

Mr. H. VonCulin is ill again.

Mr. Beers, of Wilmington, was in town on Monday.

Miss Annie Schlunder spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

Miss Bina Morris has returned from a visit to Philadelphia.

Miss Nellie Swan visited her brother near St Georges on Monday.

Several persons united with the Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

A business meeting was held on Tuesday evening by the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. R. Janvier, of Wilmington, is the guest of the Misses Janvier.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Wingate spent Wednesday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Edgar Vail, from near Porter's Station, spent Wednesday in town.

The music for Easter in the Episcopal Church will, as usual be very fine.

Services were held daily this week, being Holy Week, in the Episcopal Church.

The Mite Society of the Presbyterian Church met at Mrs. Thomas Price's.

Mrs. Emil Aiteman and children are visiting her mother, Mrs. John Beck.

Special music is being practised for Easter services in the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Bradway is at home, having rented her Atlantic City house, she will reside here

Mrs. Ellen Voorhees, of Wilmington, will spend Eastar with Mrs. N. Geo. Price.

Mrs. Joseph Anderson left on Saturday for the fishing ground to join her husband.

A special meeting of the Epworth League was held in the chapel on Monday evening.

Miss Fannie Reeves is spending Easter with the the Misses Limerick in Germantown.

The hyacinths in Dr. F. S. Dunlap's yard are "things of beauty" and well worth a peep over the fence.

Miss Marley's, niece, Beulah, being ill with measles Miss B. Morris has been supplying her place as teacher.

We announce with pleasure the convalescing of Mr. Geo. McIntire who is able to be out after a long and serious illness.

Delegates to S. S. Convention to be held in Hanover Church, Wilmington next week: Presbyterian Church, Mrs. F. Belleville, Miss Carrie Clark and Miss E. VanKirk M. E. Church, Miss Tompson and S. Hines, Jr.

Mrs. F. McIntire entertained Mrs. Margaret Ellis, of New Jersey who was the speaker of the evening at the County Convention of the W. C. T. U. held in the Presbyterian Church.

A flag reception will be held at the public school building on Friday 23rd when the Jr. O. U. A. M. will present a new flag. The torn and tattered one flying from the staff seems to have fulfilled its duty and the town people will welcome the new one, with due appreciation.

The Young people of the Presbyterian Church are practising for a drama to be given on the evening of Easter Monday in Assembly Hall for the benefit of the church. A full house is desired and an assurance guaranteed of a delightful evening. Under the able management of Miss J. W. J. Marley these young people are fully qualified to sustain their parts, and the entertainment beyond a doubt will be an exceedingly fine affair.

ST. GEORGES ITEMS.

Mrs. George Swain is quite ill with pneumonia.

Miss Kate Stevens was in Wilmington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hudson made a visit in Wilmington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Silver, of Red Lion, were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. N. Sutton and daughter Miss Eva spent Monday in Wilmington.

Miss Edna Cazier, from near Glasgow, was the guest of Miss Susie Davidson on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jones also Mr. and Mrs. William Price were in Wilmington on Wednesday.

Mrs. Walker, of Los Angeles, Cal. was the guest of her brother the Rev. R. A. Davidson on Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Stewart who has been confined to her room for the past few days, is now slowly improving.

Dr. S. A. Fritz entertained Dr. Davis, of Philadelphia and Mr. W. J. Willis, of Wilmington on Sunday last.

Mrs. J. T. McWhorter and daughter, Miss Annie McWhorter, of Wilmington are the guests of Mrs. Leontine McWhorter.

Mrs. Sweeney and daughter Miss Letitia Sweeney, of Wilmington, were the guests of Mrs. James Garman, on Wednesday.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Ella M. Swain and Mr. William I. Hammon to take place, April 21st, in the M. E. Church of this place, a reception will be given at the home of the bride's parents directly after the marriage ceremony.

The trustees of the Presbyterian Church held a meeting on Wednesday and reported the church to be in a very good financial condtion. Mrs. Mary Gamm who was a member, and removed to Port Penn about five years ago and has since died, left $100 to the above church.

The Cantata given in Odd Fellows Hall, April 13th, entitled "Red Riding Hood's Rescue," for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, was a grand success. The different characters were as follows: A chorus consisting of about twenty children. Miss Eva Sutton, Red Riding Hood; Mrs. Margaret Reybold, Mother; Mrs. W. Ellison, Grandmother; Mr. W. Janvier, Uncle; Mr. C. Riley, the wolf. One particularly striking feature in the "Forest Scene" was the "Blue Bell Chorus" by a number of little girls decorated in blue bell crowns and wreathes; little Maggie Cann, added very much to it by her "Butter-cup" solo and also little Retta Sparks with her "Pink roses." One scene in the Grandmother's cottage where the woodman killed the wolf was quite striking. The last scene in the rejoicing over the rescue of Red Riding Hood was very pretty. All the parts were well taken.

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Ask for the best and you'll
Get Ayer's.
Ask for Ayer's and you'll get
The Best.

Geo. W. Peterson,
BROAD AND MAIN STS.,
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2000 Pieces
Ready Made Wear!
For Ladies and Children
—AT—
10c. PER PIECE!

300 Shirt Waists,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARDS.
A FEW SILK WAISTS.

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All Styles and all Prices, best of all our own make.

Ladies Suits Made to Order.
And full line always kept on hand.
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MILLINERY!
The best line we have ever had in stock, at reasonable prices.

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CAPITAL (full paid), $500,000
Surplus, - - - - $100,000
Undivided Profits, - $34,791

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Management of Real Estate and to the Collection and Remittance of Rents and Interest on Securities and Dividends on Stocks.
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WM. R. BRINCKLE, Vice-Pres. — JOHN S. ROSSELL, Trust Officer.

Free Stop-over at Washington.

On all through tickets between the east west, north and south, reading via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a stop-over at Washington can be secured, without extra charge for railroad fare, by depositing the ticket, upon arrival at Washington, with the B. & O. station ticket agent at that point. Washington is always attractive to visitors, and particularly so while Congress is in session. This arrangement for stop-over privilege will doubtless be appreciated by the public, and will bring to the National Capital many travelers to view its superb public buildings, monuments, museums and thoroughfares.

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Carriages, buggies and harness can be bought of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., at one-third less than dealers' prices. Their products ar described in a large catalogue that is mailed free.

MIDDLETOWN MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter, lb	25c
Country Butter, lb	18@20c
Eggs, doz	8@9
Lard, lb	6@8c
Potatoes,	20@25
Spring chickens	10c
Apples per basket	60c

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 1, bus	85c
Wheat, No. 2, bus	83c
Timothy Seed, bus	2 00
Clover Seed, bus	5 50
Corn, yellow, bus	28
Corn, cob, bus.	22c
Oats, bus.	22c

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down,

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in

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The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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The Unsurpassed Quality of both of these Limes is well known to the farmers of this community, and they require no "trial" or experiment to ascertain their worth. Talk about "Eradicating Sorrel," why there's no lime equal to Wrightsville as a sorrel destroyer and soil invigorator, and its analysis proves it to be almost a chemically pure lime. It beats them all as to quantity it will slack out. Other limes may be lower in price, but none better in quality, or as cheap in the end. Sold by

15-mr-6t G. E. HUKILL,

For a Well-Filled Market Basket!
Go to DeVALINGER'S.

Choice Groceries, and Fine Fresh Domestic and Foreign Fruits new every week.

Special Announcement for April:

Real "good times" articles at "hard times" prices:

12½ lbs. bag of first-class, high grade Flour, for	28c.		
Arbuckle and Lion Coffee,	16c.		
White Fish,	$2.75 per barrel.		
8 Bars best Fairbanks Soap,	25c.		
Rock Salt	75c. per 100 lbs.		
A No. 1 Mackeral,	10c.	Best Rice,	5c.
No. 2 Mackeral,	9c.	Prunes,	8, 10, 12c.
Bloaters,	2 for 5c.	Dried Peaches,	8, 10, 12c.
Cod Fish,	5c.	Dried Apples,	6c.
A No. 1 Rio Coffee,	16c.	Macaroni	8c.
Chocolate,	30c.		

Best of Meats, Salt and Fresh—Poultry, at lowest prices.
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The Styles for this Spring are very attractive.

EXCELLENT SUITS $7.50 to $15

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Railroad Excursion Fare paid from all points by the purchase of moderate amount.

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AND WE WILL BE DELIGHTED TO SHOW YOU THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN MIDTOWN.

Look for our New Ad. next week.

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New $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 Suits

Our full stock is here. New styles new cuts, new makes and new prices. High-grade Ready-made Clothing at popular and lowest prices. We have All-Wool Suits as low as $5 and $6. We have finest Ready-made Suits up to $15, $18 and $20. No matter how much you want to pay and no matter what you want in Clothing, Hats, Shoes or Furnishings for men or boys you will find that qualities and prices at 6th and Market are right. One low price plainly marked on every article and everything sold guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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PROPRITOR OF TH
Model and Farmers' Restaurants,
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Oysters and Roast Dinners served in short order.

Being located near the Depot the people Middletown and vicinity will find it a convenient place to take luncheon. 13-mr.3m

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How to Get It.

A DRILLED WELL 6 inches in Diameter will afford more and better water than a well SIX FEET in diameter. Have a well made with

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Oysters in Every Style
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NOTICE!

I, JOHN P. McINTYRE, tenant of the house known as the National Hotel, situated at Middletown, in United School Districts Nos. 60 and 94, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the acts of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby gvie notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of the General Session of the Peace and Jail Delivery of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle conuty, on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, A. D., 1897, being the next term of said court, for a license for said house as an inn or tavern, for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors, in less quantities than one quart, to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of the said United School District recommend the said application, viz:

R. A. Cochran,	J. A. Manlove,
William R. Cochran,	J. L. Parsons,
C. E. Foulke,	Z. McD. Roberts,
Wm. E. Dixon,	Wm. J. Corrie,
Geo. W. Gill,	Lewis Miller,
William Kates,	Joseph W. Gary,
J. H. Manlove,	G. Ellis,
G. W. Price,	R. H. Foster,
Geo. W. Peterson,	Geo. N. Hazel,
William J. Given,	J. Warner Brockson.

apr.10-3t JOHN P. McINTYRE.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., April 10th, 1897.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL.,
March 2d, 1897.

Upon the application of William E. Evans, Executor of Rebecca Jane North, late of St. Georges hnndred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and

LUMBER ...and... COAL!

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds
INCLUDING
Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—
(Several Grades)
Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.
MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!
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...LIME...
DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE.
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FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

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not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the
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Mutual Insurance Co.,
You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates
This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy
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Original and Only Genuine.
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ever offered on the market, consisting of Covert Cloths, Serges, Clay Diagonals, Cheviots, Cassimeres, etc., at fabulously low prices. Call and convince yourselves that we are selling the greatest bargains in the Clothing trade at the present time has been offered for many years past. Being manufacturers of Clothing for half a century and always cash buyers, we are enabled through our experience and manner of conducting business to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other house in the trade. Our specialties, viz:

500 Men's Suits, at $3.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $16.00.
500 Men's Suits at $10.00, sold elsewhere at $20.00.
500 Men's Suits at $15.00, sold elsewhere at $30.00.
300 Boys' Suit's at $4.50, sold elsswhere at $9.00.
300 Boy's Suits at $6.00, sold elsewhere at $12.00.
250 Children's Suits at $1.50 $3.00 sold elsewhere at double prices.
1000 Pair of Pants at $1.00 to $5.00.

Bargains in every department too numerous to mention.

Our Custom Department is filled with selections of Foreign and Domestic goods from which we will make suits of the very lastest styles at $10 to $30.

Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.

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Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills

Dr. Deane's Dyspepsia Pills aid digestion and assimilation of food, and cure all forms of Dyspepsia. While wrapper if constipated, yellow if bowels are loose.
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The Weekly SUN Publishers all the News of each week, giving complete accounts of all events of interest throughout the world. As an Agricultural paper The Weekly SUN is unsurpassed. It is edited by writters of practical experience, who knows what farming means and what farmers want in an agricultural journal. It contains regular reports of the work of the Agricultural experiment stations throughout the country, of the proceedings of farmers' clubs and institutes, and the discussion of new methods and ideas in agriculture. Its Markets Reports, Poulty Department and Veterinary column are particularly valuable to country readers. Every issue contains Stories, Poems, Household and Puzzles Columns, a variety of interesting and instructive selected matter and others features, which make it a welcome visitor in city and country homes alike.

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Prepaired only at Vaughan's Pharmacy West Main street, Middletown, Delaware, is highly recommended by those who have used it. It will keep the fowls in good healthy condition, it being just as true of "birds" as anything else that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." It will PREVENT CHOLERA, the disease so much dreaded by poultry men, and the hens being healthy will lay more eggs, and every good housewife knows that there's more money in eggs than from any other source of revenue the farm offers.

25c. a PACKAGE,
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The trade supplied at liberal discount.

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STEAMER CLIO
Seventeen Years Experience
REFERENCE—New Castle County National Bank, of Odessa, Del.
Agent for SHARPLESS & CARPENTER,
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To all sufferers of ERRORS OF YOUTH, LOST VIGOR and DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN. 200 pages; cloth bound; securely sealed and mailed *free*. Treatment by mail strictly confidential, and a positive, quick cure guaranteed. No matter how long standing, I will positively cure you. Write or call.
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Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; S. S. Holten, Charles H. Howell, Geo. V. Feverley.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. W Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds' Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets 1rst Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APR. 17, 1897

Of Interest To Farmers

SHOULD FARMERS COMPLAIN.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* in discussing the condition of the farmer and his pursuit, is of the opinion that the sad condition of agriculture is not peculiar to that calling alone; he says: The same depression has touched every business interest in the land, unless it is the business of office holding, which so far remains on the protected list. The increasing number of business failures certainly bears out this conclusion. In every city of the West business men who used to drive a sporty horse down town in the morning are now patronizing the street cars, while many former patrons of the cars find it much to the benefit of their "health" to walk. Every business concern from the peanutman to the wholesaler is cutting down expenses and fixed charges, and business and professional men are seen every day wearing overcoats that a few years ago would have been cheerfully offered to the first relief committee that chanced to apply.

The writer in his capacity of commercial traveler calls on the grocery and general store trade in both iron mining and farming districts, and while the farmers are delivering choice potatoes on cars at 10c. per bushel, and wild hay at $2 (loose), some dealers are selling 22 lb granulated sugar for a dollar, and paying me $4.95 per cwt. for the same. Miners on the Minnesota ranges get $1.25 to $1.75, and have work about half the time. Not long since I stood at the top of the mine shaft and watched a lot of brawny fellows coming out of the shaft at six o'clock with their candles fastened to their hats where 500 feet below they had flickered their dim uncertain light on ten hours of harder labor than any farmer has to perform, and when those hard and toil-stained faces were turned toward the squalid shanty home, with its barefooted children and worn and hopeless wife, what tiller of the soil, however humble and poor, would have exchanged places with them?

Of perhaps two hundred grocers, the writer has known, in the past ten years at least fifty that have not only lost all their capital, but have judgments against them that in ordinary circumstances they can never pay, while not ten of all that number have made one single dollar more than a living. These times seem to favor no man, unless it is the one who has his substance reduced to dollars and has those dollars in a vault. But, as Mr. McDorman says, this will not always last, and agriculture as a pursuit will not be behind others; and when we stop to consider the scenes that after all do so much to improve or mar out little drama of life, it seems that the shaded country home, with its brooks, its woodlands and its meadows, ought not to suffer in comparison with the mine, the factory or the brick-walled pens of commerce.

The writer grew up on a farm and has plowed his fence row many a time, and is familiar with the gentle tap of the alder root on the shins. But if his salary holds out a few years more, there will be another case of a slave returning to his bondage. Some farmer, whose shoulders are stooped with the clearing and improving on the Creator's beautiful footstool, and who wants to go into "business," can then find the fellow who would exchange the catering, flattering, toadying life of trade for the more independent one of the farmer; and the "luck" and the signs of the moon must be bad indeed, if the wolf gets in the door.

CALF GUMPTION.

Dairymen who take pride in their calling, and eventually have the best success, are apt to raise their own cows. There are good reasons for doing so.

One is that by bringing strange cows into the herd there is some danger of introducing various diseases, such as tuberculosis, abortion, etc.

The farmer who sells the cow you get does not sell his best cows.

Calves should be gradually accustomed to all changes.

It is very important that the troughs from which the calves feed be kept clean and sweet.

Never starve and never overfeed.

The care of calves is best left to the women folks. They have the needed patience and gentleness.

Make pets of the young things; handle them a great deal.

Some dislike to remove the calf at once on the ground of cruelty to the cow, but the cruelty is much greater to leave the calf with the cow a longer time and then remove it. She frets much less.

If you raise your own cows you only save the calves from your best cows. Like begets like.

The best practice is to remove the calf from the cow within twenty-four hours after its birth and at once teach it to drink. This separation may be delayed until the dam's milk assumes the normal condition, but as a rule the earlier the calf is taken in hand and its feeding regulated, the better for the calf. The younger it is, the easier it learns to drink.

It is also better for the dairy cow to be regularly milked by hand than to suckle a calf. The milk of good cows is often too rich for their calves, and the latter are apt to take too much if left to help themselves.

To make a good calf, three feedings a day should be kept up for a month or six weeks, and the milk should be fed warm for a longer period, especially if the weather is cold.

No rule can be given for quantity in feeding calves; they differ so much in size and food requirements. Judgment must be used, the feeding effects observed, and the calf given enough to thrive and be active, but not too much.

More calves suffer from overfeeding than from scant diet. Keep the calf a little hungry and eager for more, rather than fill it to dullness.

If gritting the the teeth or other symptoms of indigestion appear, a little limewater in the milk or a little baking soda will usually prove a correction.

Every calf had better have its own box until a month or two old, and then be tied up out of the reach of neighbors.

POULTRY.

The season for hatching with hens has arrived. April is one of the very best hatching months. Many think that chicks hatched now are the best of the year. It is the month especially to hatch Leghorns.

Let your laying and breeding stock have free run in their yards. Give them all the exercise possible.

Give special attention to feeding now, if you wish your eggs to batch well. Stock running out seems much more hungry, and one is apt to overfeed. A fat hen's eggs will hatch poorly.

Kerosene your roosts, upper and under side. Clean out your coops and replace the old litter with fresh clean straw. Refill your nest boxes and keep your houses well aired during the day.

Give your newly hatched chicks plenty of fresh air and exercise.

Weary Joe: "Wot's de trouble, pard? Got somethin' on your mind?" Hungry Bill: "Naw—nothin' on me stummick!"

"Going into a decline." How often do we hear this expression. What does it mean? It means that people are losing flesh, growing thin, wasting.

The way to correct this condition is to improve the digestion. The condition arises from an inability to eat and digest food. In fact food does more harm than good because it ferments and putrifies in the stomach, developing poisonous substance which when absorbed cause various disorders.

What is required is that the stomach be made to perform its duties. The Shaker Digestive Cordial is a food already digested and a digester of foods as well. It will make the stomach healthy. Get a book from the druggist and read about it.

A California chemist has robbed Castor Oil of its bad taste. Laxol is its name.

When you are weak, tired and lifeless, you need to enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Judson: I expect to die in the harness." Hudson: "Why don't you let some other donkey have it?"

The Sweetest Things in Life.

A bright little parlor, all furnished so neat;
A wee little woman, all smiling and sweet;
A sweet little cherub, with frolic and play,
That laughs with a gusto all through the day;
A small bit of garden, with cool shady bowers;
A small plot of ground, all covered with flowers;
A broad spreading field, all rustling with corn
Awaiting with patience the harvester's horn;
A smooth level meadow, just by the way,
All covered with clover, and teeming with hay;
A pasture up yonder, and a dozen sleek cows,
To make up the dairy, to furnish the house;
A neat tidy farmhouse, a small lawn in front,
Where people can wander and youngsters may romp;—
These are the sweetest things life can possess.
Give me but these, you may have all the rest.
—*American Agriculturist.*

Dr. Oldtime: "How is it, Dr. Newly that you are so awfully busy?" Dr Newly: "I make bicycle accidents a speciality."

Are You Goin g West

The B. & O. R. R. maintains a first class service to all points west, Northwest, South & Southwest. Pullman Sleeping & Dining Cars to Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Toledo & Chicago. The B. & O. offers a greater variety of routes and cheaper rates than any other line. Before making arrangements persons will find it to their interest to consult by letter or in person H. A. Miller, Passenger Agent, Wilmington, Del.

Kelle y's $4.50 For $2.50

30 DAYS SPECIAL.—For 30 days only, we offer you the following bargain lot of strictly pure and standard goods; 5 quar bottles pure California wines (sherry port, catawba, blackberry and Rhine), one quart bottle pure rye whiskey, (five years old) and one bottle extra quality champagne and the whole lot, 7 bottles, goes for $2.50 the honest market value of which is $4.50. No other house can give you so much value for your money, as the one and only reliable, Family Liquor Store of James A. Kelley. S. W. Cor Tenth and Shipley Sts. Wilmington, Del.

White: "Did old Green recover from that railroad accident yet?" Black: "No, but his wife did—to the tune of ten thousand."

Reduced Rates to New York by Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the dedication of the Grant Monumental Tomb, April 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets from all points on its line to New York, April 26 (and from points within one hundred and fifty miles of New York, April 26 and 27), good to return until April 29 inclusive, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip. Tickets for military companies in uniform, numbering fifty or more, traveling in a body on one ticket, will be sold at rate of single fare per capital for the round trip.

The parade on this occasion will be the grandest military demonstration since the war. Thousands of veterans, United States regulars, and State militiamen will be in line.

WHAT GAGE SAID.

PROPHESIED IN 1891 THE PREDICAMENT OF OUR TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN 1893.

His Often Quoted Address of 1894—Important as Outlining the Present Views of the Secretary of the Treasury—Importance of Credits—Real Money Versus Promises to Pay—Makeshift Legislation—Summary of Defects of Our Currency System.

The new secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, is not a novice either in the theory or practice of financial affairs. Long before most bankers and business men were greatly concerned about our national finances he saw danger ahead and prophesied what would—and what did—happen, unless certain changes were made in our unscientific and unsound financial system.

On Feb. 19, 1891, Mr. Gage read a paper before the Sunset club in Chicago. After explaining how silver and gold money had been evolved "by the free play of human choice, ending in consensus of action, and never by conventional agreements made in advance," he discussed our own monetary conditions. He pointed out how the United States, by accepting both metals and by allowing its creditors to choose either, kept together the two metals, whose values were diverging rapidly. To the question, Cannot the government continue this policy indefinitely and thus "forever preserve a higher value to the silver coin than its equivalent in silver bullion?" he replied that it could not. "The proportion of silver payments to the government," he said, "will steadily increase until the treasury department will be obliged to either pay in silver or buy gold in exchange for it. With free coinage of silver," he added, "this result will be the sooner reached." Nothing could be clearer or sounder than this. It is precisely what happened.

In the autumn of 1894 he took part in an elaborate discussion of the money question at the Commercial club of Chicago. His address at this meeting is often referred to and is now of much interest, since it contains what he says are still substantially his ideas in regard to currency reform. We quote below the greater part of this address:

"In speaking upon the subject of our money system one must be aware that in whatever he may say he will excite the hostile criticism and draw forth bitter invective from some one or more of the various factions who are seeking to establish on new and experimental foundations our much disturbed financial structure.

"Through our heterogeneous system the public mind has seemingly lost the power to discriminate between real things and the shadows or signs of things. It is necessary that disguises be pulled aside and that real facts appear.

"There is, in truth, only one real money—viz, metallic coin. It may be composed of gold or silver. It might be of something else, but it is not. Greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes are but promises to pay. In the nature of things they can be nothing more. They pass as money, perform the functions of money, often more conveniently than money itself. Because of this confusion comes, and we are led astray. Seeing that the greenback is uttered by the government; that it has, by the legal tender quality imparted to it, the power to pay debts, and that it circulates with all the power of money, discrimination ceases—we call it money—and the idea that government can create money by its sanction or fiat becomes rooted in the mind. The distinctions just pointed out are, however, fundamental distinctions. They should be taught in the schools. They are simple, easy to be understood even by a child.

"We admit that on many occasions paper money, whether greenbacks, treasury notes or national bank notes, is more to be desired than gold. Yet more to be desired than either, as proved by the daily conduct of men, is a credit balance in a solvent bank. For, to secure this better form of good, people voluntarily give to the banker these promises to pay—yea, even gold itself—for a credit to an equal sum upon his books. With an entry upon their passbook as evidence of the transaction they claim to have "money in the bank." In popular language, the claim is well enough, but, correctly speaking, it is positively untrue. They have parted with their money, if money they had. It belongs to the banker; it is no longer theirs.

"The consideration they have received is an agreement from the banker to meet their requisitions upon him from time to time. If the banker is faithful to his obligations they have made no bad bargain, for all these things—greenbacks, treasury notes, national bank notes and, to use the popular language, money in bank—are in their nature and essence one—viz, they are forms of credit. Their value, each and all alike, lies in the ability of the owner to convert them at last into the only real form of money now existent—metallic coin. And to push the question a little farther, the only value of the metallic coin lies, not in the coin as a coin, but in the power of the metal the coin contains to exchange for other things.

"It should here be noted that while our silver dollar is real money its power to exchange for other things is more than doubled by another and artificial value imparted to it through the law, which gives it power equal to the dollar in gold to pay customs dues. Having an equal value in this direction, the quantity being limited, it has equal value in all directions, but the difference between the metallic value of the silver dollar and this arbitrary value lies in the realm of credit. What I have so far said lies at the foundation of the subject and must be first understood.

"We have now current in the United States available in the purchase and sale of commodities and for the payment of labor services the following agencies:

"First, gold coin, silver coin—real money.

"Next, greenbacks, treasury notes, national bank notes and bank checks. The last four to be classified together as forms of credit.

"Their respective legal relationships to real money, however, are not alike. The national bank note and the bank check may both be satisfied by the tender of greenbacks or treasury notes, while the last two are redeemed only in coin or in payment of public dues.

"In passing it may be well to note the relative use of these various agencies in the practical operations of commerce and trade. No better place to determine this can be found than the counter of a bank, and the following statement of the amount of each received by a bank in this city on a recent day will indicate their relative importance in that direction:

Gold coin	$9,883
Silver coin	15,826
Gold certificates	4,045
Silver certificates	98,129
Legal tender notes and greenbacks	82,179
Treasury notes	25,496
National bank notes	84,363
Total cash	$260,816
Checks, drafts, bills of exchange	$5,398,945

"Percentage of cash to total credits, 5 per cent.

"The lesson to be drawn from these figures is this:

"Much the larger part of all our commercial exchanges are carried on by bank checks or other instruments of private credit. These instruments all relate to a certain form of money, in place of which they for the moment stand. If uncertainty intervene as to what this related thing—this money—is, or is to be, distrust and confusion enter in. The mighty agency of personal credit is shaken. Commercial exchanges fall off, trade langnishes and industry declines.

* * * * * * *

"The greenback was issued to pay debts, not to acquire value, or, if value was received, such value was either consumed or converted into value not available in the market. The greenback paid soldiers and government employees; it bought powder and munitions of war. The existence of a greenback is the evidence of a debt not paid. It is a lien upon the future.

"A national bank note, on the contrary, is the evidence of some existing value which lies somewhere as collateral for its redemption. To transfer such values is the only ordinary and proper occasion which calls for their issue. The volume in which they will appear marks the rise in prices or an increasing quantity of existing things. Like the bank check, they will be in active service when trade and commerce are active. Thus they enjoy the principle of elasticity, wholly lacking in any possible form of direct government issue. The method of their retirement is wholly different and subjects the trade and commerce of the country to less dangerous strain.

* * * * * * *

"There is no reason why the government should act as warehouseman for either gold or silver. Such a function is outside its proper limit of action. But we are faced by the condition, and it is the bete noire of the treasury. The enormous amount of $500,000,000 of silver, represented by $338,000,000 in silver certificates, added to the $150,000,000 purchased by the government under the Sherman act, constitutes a standing menace to every business interest.

"Our whole monetary system is the resultant of makeshift legislation and unscientific compromises. It is time that reform began. I do not assume to offer more final remedies. In my own opinion the greenbacks should be permanently retired. The silver purchased under the Sherman act should be gradually sold and the treasury notes redeemed and canceled. Some well guarded system of bank note circulation, broader and more elastic than the present national bank act provides, should be inaugurated. Such bank notes should be redeemable at a central place and be redeemable in gold only.

"To sum up, the defects of our present currency system are: 1. A confusing heterogeneity which needs simplification. 2. The greenback controverts the principle of paper money—viz, that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value. 3. The treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation, the creation of a debt for the purchase on a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use—it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral. 4. The national bank note nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity. 5. The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than consists with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

"Would a national commission help to promote reform? There is reason to hope that it would be of great service in that direction. Such a commission, if rightly selected, would throw a flood of light upon these involved questions. The information it might gather would be of immense value to all our people and would guide us to wise legislation.

"Emotion and sentiment are not safe guides in matters of science. A clear apprehension of true principles will lead to correct action."

Tom Watson Accepts the Verdict.

In a letter printed in the New York World of March 9 Thomas E. Watson, ex-candidate for vice president, says:

If there was any clear meaning in the verdict of last November, it was that there should be no free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

Condensed Japanese History.

The Japanese government has adopted the gold standard. The Japs are the most progressive people of the east. All progressive nations are on the gold basis. —Pomeroy (O.) Leader.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Subject Clearly Explained by a College President at a Farmers' Convention.

The following is part of the synopsis printed by the Milton (Wis.) Journal of an excellent address by President Whitford of Milton college before the farmers' convention at a recent meeting at Milton. It contains some very lucid statements of money and of the power of governments to fix value:

First.—Two separate and distinct values are assigned to money, one being the intrinsic or market value of the article used; the other the legal or face value, indicated by the stamp or device pressed upon the article. In some well known instances what is popularly called money has only one of these values.

Second.—The common practice of tribes and nations in selecting such articles or commodities for money is to adopt two kinds or grades of them, one having greater market value according to its weight, for use in the larger exchanges in trade; the other having lesser value, for the smaller exchanges. This practice furnishes the first essential condition for a system of bimetallism.

Third.—Only that money is basic and widely and permanently used which is made of precious metals, very generally gold and silver. Other and perishable commodities are finally abandoned or held redeemable in these metals.

Fourth.—The market value of these metals, not their face value, constitutes the original and continuous quality by reason of which they are almost universally accepted as basic or primary money. Government or custom can add a quality, not inherent, but temporary, to such metals and other articles used as a medium of exchange. But the real measure thus declared to be effective and lasting must be the one established by the laws of trade, not by the edicts of government.

Fifth.—Government itself cannot fix or control the market value or price of any metal or other commodity, whether used as money or in the practical arts. So it cannot make fiat money and compel the people to circulate it a great length of time as money of any sort.

Sixth.—Any coins or other money whose market value is less than their face value always soon expel from circulation all coins or other money whose market value is greater according to their weight, unless the former are redeemable in the latter. Whenever a coin shows even a slight inferiority of its market value to its face value, it tends at once to crowd out of use even a coin whose two values are equivalent.

Seventh.—Gold has been adopted by the principal civilized nations as primary money or the standard of values because of its greater market value, its less weight for a given sum of money and its least fluctuation in market value of any of the precious metals.

Eighth.—Coins like silver, whose market value is less than their face value, can be kept circulating at the same time with gold coins even in somewhat large amounts only by being redeemable in the same denominations with the gold. The same is true of paper money, which has no appreciable market value.

Weyler's Paper Promises.

Our "Greenbackers" should rejoice over the fact that another paper money experiment is being tried. "If greenbacks put down the rebellion in the United States, why shouldn't they prove effective weapons against Cuban rebels?"—reasons General Weyler, who is flooding the coast towns of Cuba with artistically engraved promises to pay on one side of a piece of paper and a picture of a well developed tobacco plant on the other side.

The experiment is bound to be successful, for the notes are made legal tender in the worst way. Any shopkeeper who refuses to accept these promises for their face value is subject to instant imprisonment in jails where confinement means almost certain death. Of course under the circumstances the notes are accepted. Weyler, however, forgot to decree that prices should not be raised, and the Cuban shopkeepers are mean enough to try to defeat the experiment by raising prices. So far they have only doubled prices, but each one is trying to see how high he can put prices, and the end is not in sight.

Come to think of it, high prices, constantly growing higher, have defeated all past experiments with paper money. Perhaps Weyler, by correcting this little defect, may yet demonstrate that Greenbackers are right and that cheap money, by proper legislation, can be made just as good as money made from costly metals. What a boon plenty of money would be to mankind! Success to Weyler's experiment and death to the traitor whostries to prevent its success by raising prices or by refusing to accept Weyler's handsome promises!

Two Republican Suggestions to Congress.

The retirement from circulation of United States notes is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the government and the interest and security of the people.—President R. B. Hayes in His Annual Message to Congress Dec. 6, 1880.

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and to a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which * * * will present a remedy for those arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.—President William McKinley in His Inaugural Address March 4, 1897.

Two Coined Lies.

One of the Chinese coins is called a "li." Had the result of the election in the United States been different last November, our largest silver coin would have been a "lie."

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

John W. Jolls,
Dealer in
The Wm. Lea & Sons
Fancy Roler **Flour** Patent
Mill Feed of all kinds, Seeds, Coal, Etc.
COAL COAL.
Agents for WM. LEA & SONS CO., in the
PURCHASE OF GRAIN.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

If you are **CONSUMPTIVE** or have Indigestion, Painful ills or Debility of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished Everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic.
Your Grocer and Druggist sell it. In Half-Pound Tins only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

Wanted Immediately RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN. ASSURED INCOME TO RIGHT PERSON. THE BEST PAY EVER OFFERED FOR SIMILAR SERVICE
The Cosmopolitan Magazine, edited by JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, wishes to add a quarter of a million to its clientèle, already the largest, of intelligent thinking readers possessed by any periodical in the world.
IT IS PREPARED TO PAY HANDSOMELY FOR ASSISTANCE RENDERED. It wishes the services of one reliable man or woman in every town, village, country district, or manufacturing establishment in every State. All that is required of any one is reliability, earnestness and work. No matter on what other work you are engaged, it will pay you to examine into this offer.
Apply, stating position, capability and references, to THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York.

G. W. INGRAM, Middletown. S. M. ENOS Odessa.
Ingram & Enos,
AUCTIONEERS,
Are prepared to call sales of Real Estate Personal Property, &c., and guarantee to give satisfaction.
Call on or address, for terms, &c., either
All business will receive prompt attention

DIAMOND Condition POWDER

Prepared only at VAUGHAN'S Pharmacy, West Main Street, Middletown.

Is put up with the greatest care and is believed to be an effectual remedy against disease. It purifies the blood, increases the appetite, promotes digestion, regulates the bowels, kidneys and liver. Cures distemper, coughs and cold. Prevents epizootic, murrain, plague, cholera, and all contagious diseases. Kills bots and worms. Removes humor, roughness of the skin and hair and restores health to the system.

THE DIAMOND CONDITION POWDERS are highly recommended by those who have used them. You cannot afford not to try them.

15c a Package,
Two Packages for 25c., for the present to introduce them. They are equal to the best.

VAUGHAN'S Pharmacy,
The trade supplied at liberal discount.

Read These Testimonias

SCOTT'S LIVERY STABLES, May 1st, 1896.
Having used Vaughan's Diamond Condition Powders in my livery, I can heartily endorse them as giving me entire satisfaction as a Spring Tonic, Blood Purifier, and Removal of Roughness of the Skin and Hair.
L. C. SCOTT.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., May 2, 1896
I can truly say of Vaughan's Diamond Condition Powders that I consider them the best Horse Powders that I ever used. Having thoroughly tested them on my horses I found they produced the desired results for which they are so highly recommended.
CORTLAND F. CROCKET.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Apr. 1896.
DEAR SIR:—Having used your Condition Powders I found them good for all kinds of stock. I would advise everyone to use them.
C. R. MANLOVE.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., Apr. 18, 1896.
I have tried your Powders and find them superior to anything I have ever used.
FRANK PIERCE.

GEO. L. JONES,
102 W. EIGHTH STREET
Wilmington, - Del.
Designer and Manufacturer of
...ARTISTIC...
MEMORIALS
—IN—
MARBLE and GRANITE

We aim to, and do, give you the best and most original designs, independent of all other dealers, as it costs no more to have the latest and best designs, which is greatly to your interest. Estimates furnished on application and visits made to the country upon notification.

GEO. L. JONES,
Wilmington. - Delaware

A GREAT SURPRISE.

There seems to be nothing startling, at first, in nothing alarming, in the strange hand which comes from the other side. It comes from the darkness it is true but perhaps the lady can account for it, after the surprise is past. The door is closed and there does not appear to be sufficient shield for hiding. Whence then comes the hand? Perhaps the reader can explain it.

Similar surprises in business are shown every day. A citizen of Middletown made a Holiday purchase in the city, carried it for hours at great inconvenience, returned home to find the indentical article at the same price on the tables of a local dealer. That was an annoying surprise.

One of the real and constant surprises to the people of Middletown is the